LONDON-WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA3 | Primrose Hill to Kilburn (Camden)

Data appendix (LQ-001-003)

Land quality

November 2013

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This land quality appendix for the Primrose Hill to Kilburn area (Camden) (CFA3) comprises:

- a summary of engagement undertaken (Section 2);
- detailed risk assessment (Section 3);
- inspection notes and other site data (Section 4);
- geological sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) or regionally important geological sites (RIGS) (Section 5); and
- mining and minerals data (Section 6).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the land quality appendix are contained in Maps LQ-01-003 and LQ-01-004 in Volume 5, Land Quality Map Book.

2 Engagement

2.1.1 Table 1 sets out the local authorities and other organisations that have been engaged with during the preparation of the land quality section of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) for this study area, the types of information that have been provided to the assessment team and any specific concerns of those with whom the team engaged.

Table 1: Engagement on land quality issues undertaken for the Primrose Hill to Kilburn area (Camden)

Local authority or other organisation	Method/dates of contact	Information provided and/or specific concerns
City of Westminster (CoW)	Contacted via email on: 08 October 2012; 09 October 2012; and 31 October 2012.	CoW provided a response to the initial contact email which quoted a fee for the production of a standard report based on environmental matters within the search area provided to the council. The report quoted sources of information already held by the project and so a response to that effect was sent to the council along with an additional information request related to whether the council held any unexploded ordnance (UXO) records. The council responded that it did not hold any records pertinent to UXO.
Environment Agency	Contact via email on: 24 April 2013; 15 May 2013; 24 May 2013; 12 June 2013; 14 June 2013; 27 June 2013; and 08 July 2013.	No information received that relates to the study area.
London Borough of Camden (LBC)	Contacted via email on: 31 October 2012; 08 November 2012; 09 November 2012; and 21 November 2012.	LBC provided a response to the initial contact email sent to the single point of contact which confirmed that the council was considering the request for baseline information and that the search area was a large swathe of the borough when the council usually search on the basis of individual properties. The project team provided a response detailing the information already held by the project and search of the LBC online planning portal and asked whether there would be benefit in attending the council offices to try and further refine the search and/or look at any ground investigation reports that are held at the council offices. LBC advised that it was unlikely that there would be any investigation reports held by the council which are not on the planning portal. It is possible, however, that some reports may have been scanned in and held elsewhere and which may not have been placed on to the planning portal. The council advised that if the project team is looking for a specific site report and is not able to locate it on the planning portal the council could search for it if they are provided with the site address. LBC advised that In view of the large number of premises shown on the assessment search map it would need to consider the resource implications for such requests before confirming agreement to it. To date there have been no specific site reports obtained in this way.

3 Detailed risk assessment

3.1.1 This section presents assessments for the higher risk potentially contaminated sites within the study area. For each site the following data are presented:

- baseline risk assessment;
- construction risk assessment;
- post-construction risk assessment; and
- assessment of temporary (construction) and permanent (post-construction) effects.

3.1.2 This risk assessment incorporates the following assumptions:

- construction workers are not included as part of this assessment;
- sites that have been assessed as potentially posing a contaminative risk to the Proposed Scheme have been grouped and considered together where appropriate. It should be noted that some parcels of land may have had several land uses from different epochs;
- during construction standard mitigation procedures will be in place in accordance with the draft Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Volume 5: Appendix CT-003-000); and
- during the post-construction condition it is assumed that all required remediation has been undertaken and carried out.

3.1.3 The sites assessed in this study area are shown on Maps LQ-01-003 and LQ-01-004 (Volume 5, Land Quality Map Book).

Table 2: Detailed risk assessment for areas potentially posing a contaminative risk within the Primrose Hill to Kilburn area (Camden)

Site reference	Land use	Table reference
3-25	Rail land	3,8,13,18
3-02	Rail land	3,8,13,18
3-72	Motor vehicle repair workshop	4,9,14,19
3-21	Printing works	5,10,15,20
3-09	Fuel station	6,11,16,21
3-50	Fuel station	6,11,16,21
3-58	Fuel station	6,11,16,21
3-73	Dry cleaners	7,12,17,22

3.1.4 Contaminant types included within the risk assessments are based on the Priority Contaminants Report CLR 8[1]. Although withdrawn this document is still commonly used and is considered good practice.

3.1.5 The remainder of this appendix presents the risk assessment for the sites set out in Table 2. The following abbreviations are used in these tables:

- CSM - conceptual site model;
- MTBE - methyl tert butyl ether;
- PAH - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons;
- PCB - polychlorinated biphenyls; and
- VOC - volatile organic compounds.

[1] Defra and Environment Agency, (2002), *Potential contaminants for the assessment of land- R&D Publication*, Bristol, Environment Agency.

3.1 Baseline risk assessment

Table 3: Summary CSM for off-site rail land at baseline (Ref ID 3-25/3-02)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk at baseline without mitigation
Residual contamination in made ground (e.g. ballast): PCB, metals, asbestos, fuel hydrocarbons, PAH and potentially low levels of ground gas (methane, carbon dioxide and VOC)	Site users (rail staff)	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
		Exposure to asphyxiative or explosive gases	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 4: Summary CSM for off-site motor vehicle repair (Adelaide Road vent shaft) at baseline (Ref ID 3-72)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk at baseline without mitigation
Hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asbestos, PAH, chlorinated aliphatic compounds and organolead compounds	Site users - workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 5: Summary CSM for off-site former printing works at baseline (Ref ID 3-21)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk at baseline without mitigation
Residual contamination from former activities, potentially comprising: hydrocarbons, heavy metals, phenols, acetones, dye and aromatic hydrocarbons	Site users - such as workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 6: Summary CSM for former off-site fuel stations at baseline (Ref ID: 3-09/3-50/3-58)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk at baseline without mitigation
Residual contamination from former activities: contaminants primarily comprising petroleum and diesel range hydrocarbons, methyl lead and MTBE	Site users - workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 7: Summary CSM for on-site dry cleaners (location of proposed Alexandra Shaft) at baseline (Ref ID: 3-73)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk at baseline without mitigation
Chlorinated solvents used in dry cleaning processes	Site users - workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Unlikely	Medium	Low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Medium	Low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

3.2 Construction risk assessment

Table 8: Summary CSM for off-site rail land during construction (Ref ID 3-25/3-02)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with construction phase mitigation
Residual contamination in made ground (e.g. ballast): PCB, metals, asbestos, fuel hydrocarbons, PAH and potentially low levels of ground gas (methane, carbon dioxide and VOC)	Current site users (rail staff)	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
		Exposure to asphyxiative or explosive gases	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 9: Summary CSM for off-site motor vehicle repair (Adelaide Road vent shaft) during construction (Ref ID 3-72)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with construction phase mitigation
Hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asbestos PAH, chlorinated aliphatic compounds and organolead compounds	Site users - workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 10: Summary CSM for off-site former printing works during construction (Ref ID 3-21)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with construction phase mitigation
Residual contamination from former activities, potentially comprising: hydrocarbons, heavy metals, phenols, acetones, dye and aromatic hydrocarbons	Site users - such as workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 11: Summary CSM for former off-site fuel stations during construction (Ref ID: 3-09/3-50/3-58)

Source	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Risk with construction phase mitigation**
Residual contamination from former activities: contaminants primarily comprising petroleum and diesel range hydrocarbons, methyl lead and MTBE.	Site users - such as workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 12: Summary CSM for former on-site dry cleaners location of proposed Alexandra Shaft during construction (Ref ID: 3-73)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with construction phase mitigation
Chlorinated solvents used in dry cleaning processes	Site users - such as workers in businesses	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Not present during construction		
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Low likelihood	Low

3.3 Post-construction risk assessment

Table 13: Summary CSM for off-site rail land post-construction (Ref ID 3-25/3-02)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with permanent works mitigation
Residual contamination in made ground (e.g. ballast): PCB, metals, asbestos, fuel hydrocarbons, PAH and potentially low levels of ground gas (methane, carbon dioxide and VOC)	Future site users (rail staff)	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
		Exposure to asphyxiative or explosive gases	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 14: Summary CSM for off-site motor vehicle repair (Adelaide Road vent shaft) post-construction (Ref ID 3-72)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with permanent works mitigation
Hydrocarbons, metals, asbestos PAH, chlorinated aliphatic compounds and organolead compounds	Future site users	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 15: Summary CSM for off-site former printing works post-construction (Ref ID 3-21)

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Risk with permanent works mitigation
Residual contamination from former activities, potentially comprising: hydrocarbons, heavy metals, phenols, acetones, dye and aromatic hydrocarbons	Future site users	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 16: Summary CSM for former off-site fuel stations post-construction (Ref ID: 3-09/3-50/3-58)

Source	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Risk with permanent works mitigation**
Residual contamination from former activities: contaminants primarily comprising petroleum and diesel range hydrocarbons, methyl lead and MTBE	Future site users	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Low likelihood	Minor	Low

Table 17: Summary CSM for former on-site dry cleaners (location of proposed Alexandra Shaft) post-construction (Ref ID: 3-73)

Source	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Probability**	**Consequence**	**Risk with permanent works mitigation**
Chlorinated solvents used in dry cleaning processes	Future site users e.g. maintenance workers	Human uptake through: dermal contact, ingestion or inhalation of soil/dust, volatilised compounds	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Adjacent site users, such as those within residential properties and workers in the surrounding light industrial/residential areas and rail areas	Off-site migration of soil vapours and volatile organic compounds (by diffusion or due to wind)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
		Off-site migration of wind-blown dust	Unlikely	Minor	Very low
	Buildings/underground structures and services	Direct contact of fabric of buildings and services (e.g. foundations and water supply pipes)	Unlikely	Minor	Very low

3.4 Assessment of temporary (construction) and permanent (post-construction) effects

Table 18: Significance of effect during construction/post-construction for off-site rail land use (Ref ID 3-25/3-02)

Contaminant linkage	Baseline	Construction	Post-construction	Construction effects	Post-construction effects
Exposure of on-site human receptors to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in soil and soil-derived dust and contaminated waters	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure to existing rail staff to contamination by inhalation of migrating ground-gas	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (residents) to contamination by inhalation of migrating ground-gas and volatile vapours from contaminated soil/water	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (in commercial properties) to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in windblown, soil-derived dust	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Direct contact of property with contaminants in soil and surface water/groundwater	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Overall significance				Negligible effect	Negligible effect

Table 19: Significance of effect during construction/post-construction for off-site motor vehicle repair land use (Ref ID 3-72)

Contaminant linkage	Baseline	Construction	Post-construction	Construction effects	Post-construction effects
Exposure of on-site human receptors to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in soil and soil-derived dust and contaminated waters	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (residents) to contamination by inhalation of volatile vapours from contaminated soil/water	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (in commercial properties) to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in windblown, soil-derived dust	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Direct contact of property with contaminants in soil and surface water/groundwater	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Overall significance				Negligible effect	Negligible effect

Table 20: Significance of effect during construction/post-construction for former off-site printing (Ref ID 3-21)

Contaminant linkage	**Baseline**	**Construction**	**Post-construction**	**Construction effects**	**Post-construction effects**
Exposure of on-site human receptors to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in soil and soil-derived dust and contaminated waters	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (residents) to contamination by inhalation of migrating ground-gas and volatile vapours from contaminated soil/water	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (in commercial properties) to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in windblown, soil-derived dust	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Direct contact of property with contaminants in soil and surface water/groundwater	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Overall significance				Negligible effect	Negligible effect

Table 21: Significance of effect during construction/post-construction for former off-site disused fuel stations (Ref ID: 3-09/3-50/3-58)

Contaminant linkage	**Baseline**	**Construction**	**Post-construction**	**Construction effects**	**Post-construction effects**
Exposure of on-site human receptors to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in soil and soil-derived dust and contaminated waters	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Moderate/low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (residents) to contamination by inhalation of migrating ground-gas and volatile vapours from contaminated soil/water	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (in commercial properties) to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in windblown, soil-derived dust	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Direct contact of property with contaminants in soil and surface water/groundwater	Low	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Overall significance				Negligible effect	Negligible effect

Table 22: Significance of effect during construction/post-construction for on-site dry cleaner (location of proposed Alexandra Shaft) (Ref ID: 3-73)

Contaminant linkage	**Baseline**	**Construction**	**Post-construction**	**Construction effects**	**Post-construction effects**
Exposure of on-site human receptors to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in soil and soil-derived dust and contaminated waters	Low	Low	Very low	Negligible	Minor beneficial
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (residents) to contamination by inhalation of migrating ground-gas and volatile vapours from contaminated soil/water	Low	Low	Very low	Negligible	Minor beneficial
Exposure of adjacent human receptors (in commercial properties) to contamination by direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of contaminants in windblown, soil-derived dust	Very low	Very low	Very low	Negligible	Negligible
Direct contact of property with contaminants in soil and surface water/groundwater	Low	Low	Very low	Negligible	Minor beneficial
Overall significance				Negligible effect	Negligible to minor beneficial effect

4 Inspections notes and other site data

4.1.1 This section presents the following data:

- names of ground investigation or contamination survey reports reviewed during the study period; and
- any other relevant site data.

4.1.2 There were no site visits carried out due to access constraints.

Table 23: Review of ground investigations for areas located within the study area

Local authority area	Description of report (phase 1, phase 2, validation, remediation etc.)	Report date	Name of originator	Address of area	Type of scheme, e.g. residential, commercial development	Planning application reference number
LBC	Environmental assessment and phase 1	06/2011	AP Geotechnics Ltd	6 Erskine Road, NW3 3AJ	Extension of existing office accommodation	2011/4519/P
LBC	Site investigation report	05/2011	Albury SI Ltd	8 Fitzroy Road, NW1 8TX	Alterations and addition of a new basement extension in connection with the change of use of the building to create two residential units (one five-bedroom house and one one-bedroom flat) and one office unit	2011/3587/P
LBC	Site investigation report	01/2011	Knapp Hicks and Partners Ltd	48-50 Gloucester Avenue, NW1 8JD	Site redevelopment to include erection of developments for residential and commercial use	2011/0373/P
LBC	Ground investigation reports, desk study report and geological report	07/2012	Soil Consultants	The Adelaide 143 Adelaide Road London NW3 3NL	Redevelopment of site to provide five four-bedroom houses with basement car parking following demolition of existing public house	2012/3923/P
LBC	Geoenvironmental report	2012	WSP	Abbey Co-op housing sites at Casterbridge Snowman, Emminster and Hinstock and Abbey Co-op Community Centre and Belsize Road	Outline application for phased redevelopment of site to provide up to 296 residential units (including up to 133 affordable units), up to 1,300m^2 of commercial floor space, up to 1,055m^2 of business floorspace, up to 2,500m^2 community and health floorspace and associated space for parking, plant, servicing, ancillary	2012/0096/P

Local authority area	Description of report (phase 1, phase 2, validation, remediation etc.)	Report date	Name of originator	Address of area	Type of scheme, e.g. residential, commercial development	Planning application reference number
				car park Abbey Road London NW6 4DP	storage and energy centre and provision of open space and landscaping; alterations to existing highway layout and creation of new vehicular and pedestrian access routes; all following demolition of Belsize car park building, Abbey Coop Community Centre and Hinstock and Emminster blocks (including Belsize Priory Health centre, residential and commercial units)	
LBC	Phase 1 and 2 reports	2000	Oakley Soils	59 - 65 Belsize Road London NW6 4BE	Site redevelopment for residential and commercial properties	2008/1004/P

5 Geological sites of special scientific interest and local geological sites

5.1.1 There are no geo-conservation resources identified within the study area.

6 Mining and minerals data

6.1.1 There are no mining or mineral extraction sites within the study area. There are no minerals safeguarding areas or planned extraction sites indicated to be present within the study area by the minerals planning authority.

7 References

Defra and Environment Agency, (2002), *R&D Publication - Potential Contaminants for the Assessment of Land*.